

Air Force, and 2,878 in the Navy. These military personnel have demonstrated a willingness to die in defense of this country. Not only is this legislation the very least we can do to show our gratitude, it will have the additional benefit of enhancing recruiting, retention, morale and readiness within the armed services.

Again, I congratulate the President on this initiative and urge my colleagues to bring H.R. 4575 to the floor for a vote before the August recess.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 295, had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

#### OPPOSITION TO H.R. 5002

### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor this evening to express my strong opposition to H.R. 5002, a bill to include Turkey in the Qualified Industrial Zone, allowing duty-free goods from Turkey to enter the U.S. markets. This bill is not only an inappropriate and fiscally irresponsible back-door approach to establishing a free trade agreement with Turkey, but also rewards a country that has illegally occupied 37 percent of Cyprus for the last 28 years. On July 20, 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus, and to this day continues to maintain an estimated 40,000 heavily armed troops on the island. Nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots, who fell victim to a policy of ethnic cleansing, were forcibly evicted from their homes and became refugees in their own country. This bill would send the wrong message to countries that are seeking access to our trade markets. It sends the presumably unintended message that violating international laws can be rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, I believe a discussion by this Congress to grant Turkey substantial trade benefits cannot take place until a settlement has been achieved in Cyprus and Turkish troops have vacated the island. The Turkish government must exert pressure on Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash to put aside his unreasonable and unacceptable demands, and negotiate in good faith with Cyprus President Clerides. International officials were hoping for a breakthrough in negotiations by the end of June, but once again the Turkish side refused to budge and move closer to a peace agreement within the framework provided by the United Nation's Security Council.

I am also very concerned by reports that the Turkish government sent more than 5,500 Turkish soldiers to the Turkish-occupied section of Cyprus over the last month. Cypriot leaders and officials from the European Union see this action as a deliberate attempt on Turkey's part to create tension and negatively impact peace negotiations.

Once a peace settlement is reached, all political and social restrictions on the enclaved

Greek Cypriots must be lifted, and any transfer of property that has taken place over the last 28 years in the occupied area should not be recognized. I also believe that our federal courts should be granted jurisdiction to hear the cases of U.S. citizens who have been excluded from their real property in occupied Cyprus.

I believe each of these five conditions must be met before any discussion of extending trade with Turkey can begin.

Turkey has also not been a good neighbor to Greece in questioning the established maritime boundary of the two countries in the Aegean Sea. This boundary has been established through several treaties dating back to 1923. The U.S. cannot now support expanded trade with Turkey while Turkey refuses to abide by provisions in the 1947 Paris Peace Treaty that once again established the Aegean boundary. The United States was one of the nations that signed that historic document, and therefore must publicly state that it accepts the demarcation of the maritime borders in the Aegean Sea as final.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that this legislation not only reflects poorly on the United States' moral authority in trade policy, but also represents dangerous fiscal policy; in effect subsidizing a politically unstable and economically backwards country. Two weeks ago, 34 members of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's ruling party resigned in protest of the Prime Minister's refusal to step down as ruler of Turkey. Then, last week, two of the highest-level Ministers resigned: Economic Minister Kemal Dervis and Foreign Minister Ismail Cem, triggering calls within Turkey for new elections as early as September. Minister Dervis is widely recognized as the architect of the colossal International Monetary Fund bailouts of Turkey, which saved Turkey from immediate financial disaster, but has put Turkey in debt to the IMF for a staggering 31 billion dollars. The nine billion dollars that were made available for release this year have not made any impact on the rapidly shrinking economy and massive unemployment.

We should not reward Turkey and put our own economy in further jeopardy without radical reform of Turkey's economic and trade policy.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop making special concessions for Turkey. Their blatant disregard for international norms—whether it be trade policy or their abysmal human and minority rights record—can no longer be ignored.

#### CORPORATE ACCOUNTING METHODS AND THE RULE OF LAW

### HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, in recent months America has seen the collapse of several large corporations because of shady accounting methods and practices. These events have left many American investors worried and some financially ruined. These revelations of corporate abuses and corporate fraud have caused a temporary crisis of confidence in our markets and financial institutions.

The ripple effect of these financial scandals is extending all the way to the smallest inves-

tors. It is the small private investor, not necessarily the large institutional investor, who is taking the brunt of this crisis of confidence. Small investors have seen their retirement plans dwindle not because of a poor investment strategy, but because the entire market has been depressed by the actions of a few dishonest and corrupt corporate executives.

I do not believe these instances of fraud and abuse are representative of all American corporations or the executives that run them, but there should be no difference between "ethics" and "business ethics." Like anyone else in our society, for a corporate executive to succeed, honesty and integrity are essential. Corporate CEOs who commit fraud or whose actions destroy confidence in the entire market and thereby steal the retirement nest eggs of millions of Americans are no better than thugs. They must be identified and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. To root out the perpetrators of these crimes, we must move corporate accounting out of the shadows to protect America's small investors and pension holders.

Our society and culture must reaffirm that it values ethics over next quarter's balance sheet. Corporate executives, no matter how much paper wealth they create, are not above the law. Those that commit fraud and violate the public's trust will be brought to justice.

Our free market economy is anchored in the rule of law. There can be no special exceptions for corporate leaders with regard to the rule of law.

#### NATIONAL AVIATION HERITAGE AREA

### HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join Mr. HOBSON and my other Ohio Colleagues in introducing the National Aviation Heritage Area Act, a bill to protect and enhance sites in and near the State of Ohio associated with the history of aviation. The legislation establishes the National Aviation Heritage Area, building on earlier measures enacted by Congress. The legislation is supported by individuals and historical organizations throughout the state. It is appropriate to create the National Aviation Heritage Area to recognize the significant contributions made in the state toward the advancement of aviation and aerospace. The legislation would be a fitting step to mark the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight in 2003.

With the passage of the Dayton Aviation Heritage Act of 1992, Congress recognized the importance of several historic sites associated with the Wright brothers by establishing the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. The park is expected to be fully operational by the year 2003. That is the 100th anniversary of the first manned, controlled, and sustained flight by the Wright brothers, ushering in the aviation era. Though the two interpretive centers for the park are still under construction, the park has already transformed the way our Nation looks at the early history of flight by recognizing the key role that Dayton played. The park has also enhanced local pride in our two most famous sons and their achievements.